

TO LEVY FOREST FIRE EXPENSES AGAINST LESSEES

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Owners or lessees of lands on which fire occur which are destructive or dangerous to forest sections and in which expenses are incurred in fighting and extinguishing them, will be required in future to pay the bills. This feature of the protection of forests and government lands in general from fires was discussed at a meeting yesterday afternoon of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, L. A. Thurston presiding, with reference to the fire some time ago which started on the Country Club premises in Nuuanu valley and one recently on leased lands of the Kaneohe ranch, near Oahu.

A bill for special services for fighting the fire on the Country Club premises was reported by Forester Hosmer to have been held up by the Territorial Auditor. This was a bill for men who were supplied and who fought the fire under the direction of the Board officials. There was another bill for men supplied by Captain Sam Johnson at the request of a citizen and there are bills in addition for the Kaneohe fire.

The Board placed itself on record as in favor of having the owners or lessees pay such bills and the Superintendent of Public Works, secretary of the Board, was directed to make such request for payment. Superintendent of Forestry Hosmer presented the following report on the pay of the men:

August 31, 1906.

Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry, Honolulu.

Gentlemen: Referring to the payroll for Captain Johnson's men at the Country Club fire, I wish to make the following statement:

I believe these men should be paid one dollar (\$1.00) each. This sum is in fair proportion to the amounts paid the regular gang at that fire, and is based on the rates usually paid by the Board for forest fire fighting. If this gang is not paid it will be difficult to get men to turn out in future.

I had the bill held up until it could be acted on by the Board because it involves the principle of whether or not the Board should pay bills incurred by persons in no way connected with it. At this Country Club fire the Board had a gang of 10 men on the ground from 5 o'clock on an ample number to handle the fire. Mr. J. R. Galt seeing the fire from a distance and being unable to get in touch with the proper officials assumed that nothing was being done and requested Captain Johnson to get a force together to fight it.

Mr. Galt is to be commended for his interest and public spirit but it is unfortunate that he did not get hold of some Board official, as the services of these additional men were unnecessary.

The bills for the gang employed by the Board, seventeen dollars and fifty cents (\$17.50) has gone to the Auditor. It seems to me fair that the bill for Johnson's men, if not the whole cost, should be borne by the Country Club.

Very respectfully,
RALPH S. HOSMER,
Superintendent of Forestry.

Mr. Hosmer also presented a detailed report as to the causes of the fire and various explanations made thereon. In a discussion of Mr. C. V. E. Dove's explanation that he considered there was no danger of the fire sweeping over the Nuuanu ridge into Kalihi valley various members took exception. It was shown that Government nursery gang effectively fought the fire and put it out after several hours work. Mr. Hosmer concludes his report as follows:

"As the land of Kapalama lying beyond the ridge was covered by a heavy stand of grass, with some trees, there is no question in my mind that the fire, had it not been stopped on the ridge where it was, would have burned over a considerable area, probably spreading as far as Kalihi valley, and perhaps up the ridge into the mountains. From the evidence of the men who did the fighting on the ridge, it needed their best efforts to keep the fire from getting past them.

"The occurrence of this fire is another instance of a brush fire which might have resulted in serious damage, if not promptly checked. It was apparently assumed by the men who started the fire in the afternoon that the fire would go out when it reached the rocky bluffs at the foot of the main ridge, but this proved not to be the case. The wind becoming fresh and eddying about the spurs of the ridge caused the fire to burn in unexpected places, and there being no one on hand to watch it, it was soon burning well up on the slope. It was when the fire was at this point, at about 5:30 in the afternoon, that the men from the nursery arrived. Freitas says that he saw nothing of Dove's men when he arrived at the fire.

"In my judgment the evidence above presented shows conclusively that this fire resulted through the negligence of the persons burning brush. Had the men who started the fire remained to watch it as they should it would have been impossible for the fire to have assumed the dimensions it had when first reported to the office of this Board."

HOW TO LUMBER KOA.

One of the most important matters discussed was the report of Superintendent Hosmer on the manner of lumbering the Koa forests on Hawaii, and the adoption by resolution offered by the Forestry Committee, Messrs. Thurston and Giffard, of the report. Mr. Hosmer's report follows:

October 3, 1906.

Committee on Forestry, Board of Agriculture and Forestry, Honolulu.

Gentlemen: At the meeting of the Board held on August 8th, the following letter was referred to me for consideration and report.

Honolulu, August 6th, 1906.
Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry, Honolulu.

Gentlemen: We are desirous of obtaining an expert opinion as to what Koa in the Kona and Hilo districts, embodying land belonging to the fol-

lowing parties: John Maguire, Mrs. E. Greenwell, Buchholtz Estate (controlled by H. Hackfeld & Co.), John D. Paris, Colonel Norris, Mrs. Richardson, Dr. Hutchinson, and the Wilcox's, together with government land, could be lumbered without danger of injury to the forests or the water supply in that district. As Mr. Hosmer is the only authority on forestry in this Territory, we desire if possible to obtain his services in this matter.

We understand that he has work ahead which will occupy his time for about six weeks. We desire if possible that he be authorized by your Board to undertake the above work for at the end of that period, or as soon thereafter as possible.

Thanking you in advance for an early reply, we remain,

Very truly yours,
HAWAIIAN MAHOGANY LUMBER CO., LTD.
ROBERT W. SHINGLE,
Secretary.

The object of the company in making the above request is that they may use the report as an aid in securing options on the Koa on the lands in question against the time when it is found possible to undertake systematic lumbering.

To furnish adequately the information requested entails a careful examination of each of the tracts enumerated, a matter necessitating field work extending over a number of weeks. In discussing with the Committee on Forestry a few days since, the advisability of making such an examination it appeared that in view of the present status of the Koa industry in the Territory, a general statement might for the present be sufficient, leaving until nearer the time of actual work the detailed examination of each of the several tracts. I have accordingly prepared this report, which I submit with the recommendation that a copy be transmitted to the Hawaiian Mahogany Lumber Company, Limited.

The general policy of the Board, as well as my own attitude in the matter, is in favor of lumbering the mature trees of merchantable value in the Hawaiian forests, where ever such work can be done without detriment to the continued well being of the forest as a whole. In certain districts where the primary value of the forest is from its serving as a protection cover on important watersheds it will probably be found advisable to maintain the forest intact.

But in districts where, except in restricted localities, the question of stream protection is a minor consideration, as is the case in the greater part of Kona and much of Kau, there is in my judgment no good reason why the forest, while being permanently maintained, should not be so managed as to serve as a continued source of timber and other forest products. This indeed is the essential object of forestry—the perpetuation of the forest through wise use.

From my acquaintance with Kona and Kau I believe that because of its general relation to the various industries of those districts and to some extent on account of the influence which the forest may exert on the local climate it is to the advantage of the Territory that most of the area in these districts now covered by the Koa belt be kept permanently in forest. For this reason I recommend that when lumbering is undertaken, either on government or private lands, the work be done in accordance with the methods of practical forestry.

By the adoption and carrying out of a few simple rules the future welfare of the forest will be assured and these can be put into effect without working any appreciable hardship on the contractor. The regulations which it may be advisable to adopt may differ slightly for various tracts and can only be stated after a detailed examination of the given area has been made on the ground. As has been stated above such examinations can be made later when the time for actual work is nearer at hand.

In general the regulations to be recommended will follow the outline given below. Unless such regulations are made a part of the contract I cannot recommend that lumbering be undertaken in Kona or Kau.

The main points to be observed in drawing up a lumbering contract are:

(1) The protection of the forest from fire during and immediately after the logging operations. The importance of this matter is so self-evident that it hardly needs to be emphasized. The contractor should be required to exercise all reasonable care in the use of fire and should a forest fire start on the tract from any cause during the term of his contract he should be obliged to turn out his men to fight it.

(2) The protection of the area from cattle after lumbering to secure reproduction. The central idea of forest management being the perpetuation of the forest it is essential that steps be taken to secure the replacement of the trees removed by logging. In most cases a new stand of Koa can be secured through natural reproduction. The opening up of the forest that forms a necessary part of the logging of the mature trees insures in most cases excellent conditions for Koa reproduction. But as cattle are particularly fond of the young Koa it is essential that they be excluded from the tract after lumbering, at any rate until the exercise of reasonable care should be required in the logging that small trees be not necessarily damaged and that other avoidable injury to the forest be prevented. The question of the removal of the tops depends largely upon how much of the tree can be got out and sold. Where a large top must be left in the woods it is advisable, in order to lessen the danger from fire and to get rid of the slash obstructing the young growth, that it be cut out that all the main limbs be brought in trees grew large enough to protect themselves. As the benefits arising from this provision revert wholly to the owner of the land it seems to me that

if the contractor is required to build the fence he should receive a consideration for the work. But that the fence be built I regard as an essential feature of the forest regulations.

(3) A restriction as to the size of the trees cut. The idea of utilization under forestry methods is to take out the mature trees only, leaving the younger ones to make up subsequent crops. On the Kauhau tract the minimum diameter at which Koa trees should be cut, was fixed at 24 inches, diameter breast high (41-2 feet above the ground). Possibly in Kona a smaller minimum diameter, say down to 18 inches, might be used. This cannot be fixed off hand but as the present condition of the Koa industry hardly justifies the logging at a profit of the smaller trees there should be little trouble in arriving at a diameter limit mutually satisfactory to the contractor and to the forester.

(4) Prevention of Waste. So far as possible all merchantable material should be removed from the forest and turned to account. This includes a complete utilization of the felled tree as may be and the application of approved methods and machinery to the various branches of the work. Just how closely the work can be done depends on the local conditions that govern the cost of logging but the contractor should be required to do his work in a systematic and careful way. As it is as much to his advantage as to that of the owner of the land to do so there should be no trouble on this score.

(5) Protection of small trees during lumbering and removal of tops. The contact with the ground. Just how far it is feasible to enforce such a regulation, without working hardship on the contractor, can only be told after an examination of each tract.

With regard to the Hilo district my feeling is that except for the Koa on the Kaunama and Pohnahawai lots back of Hilo town—which I see no objection to lumbering under an arrangement generally similar to that recommended for Kona—lumbering operations should not be undertaken until a careful study of the district with special subject in view has been made. There are doubtless certain places which could be logged under proper restrictions without detriment to the general welfare of the district, but in other situations, such for instance as the portion of Pihonua from which comes the water supply of Hilo town, the forest should only be opened up, if at all, after a careful study has been made on the ground.

Very respectfully,
RALPH S. HOSMER,
Superintendent of Forestry.

Mr. Holloway presented a communication from R. E. Wilson signing himself as secretary of the American-Hawaiian Mahogany Lumber Company, a California corporation, requesting the privilege of lumbering Koa in the district of Kona, offering \$5 stumpage. Superintendent Hosmer's report will form part of the reply to him.

ALLIGATOR PEAR BLIGHT.

Mr. Giffard, for the division of entomology, stated that Prof. Koebelle was at present in Mexico and for many months had been collecting parasites to prey upon certain pests in the islands. He has paid particular attention to the horridly and alligator pear scale parasites and forwarded here enemies to both, which have been set free in various localities. Mr. Kotinsky showed a box of the pests and their enemies. The box will be placed on exhibition in a downtown window, so that people generally may understand the nature of the work of entomologists in the endeavor to destroy tree and other blights.

FIGHTING THE PESTS.

Alexander Crow, Superintendent of Entomology and Inspector, presented the following report:

Honolulu, T. H. Oct. 3, 1906.
To the Honorable Board of Agriculture and Forestry, Honolulu, T. H.

Gentlemen: Since my report to you, dated August 8th, I have the following brief summary of the work of my division:

On August 6th the steamship Hongkong Maru arrived from China, having on board twenty-five (25) boxes of rubber stumps (Hevea brasiliensis) from Ceylon, consisting of 30,000 plants that had been over five months detained in a warehouse in Colombo and on the voyage, so that upon their arrival here they were dried up and were in such bad condition that the importers abandoned the consignment and it was put up for sale by the custom authorities on August 15th and bought by me for five dollars (\$5.00). After fumigation and destruction of the soil, those showing any signs of life were planted in the government nursery and now nearly 300 give evidence of growing.

On my visit to Hawaii I spent two days at Hilo with Mr. Matthias Newell. Previous to my going up to the Yocco House I gave instructions regarding the construction of two fumigating outfits for Hilo, one for the dock and the other for the postoffice, and in the event of any infested plants or seeds arriving there, will be treated by Mr. Newell.

During my absence Mr. Kotinsky assisted Mr. Austin along the front in direction work. The steamship Mivena arrived on August 21st, and a passenger from Fiji had a collection of choice seedling sugar cane cuttings that were found to be infested with leaf-hopper eggs. The cane was fumigated to destroy any insects that had hatched on the voyage. The cane was subsequently burned as there was grave danger of fungi diseases being present. I have to endorse the action of the above named gentlemen in preventing the possible introduction of fungi diseases in sugar cane, as such are much more insidious in their work on vegetation than most other pests and certainly more difficult to combat.

During this time Mr. Kotinsky has been industriously breeding and distributing colonies of beneficial insects for hornflies, also others preying upon scale and other injurious insects. Several valuable colonies of useful insects have been received from Prof. Koebelle, collecting in Arizona and now in Mexico. Other useful insects have also been received from Mr. Compere from China and are being attended to by Mr. Kotinsky.

Since my return Mr. Austin and I have been almost constantly employed in the fumigation of large importations of infested rice from Japan (15,734 sacks). Carbon bisulphide was successfully used in tight fumigating rooms on the quarantine wharf, after which the rice was put through the polishing machinery. An extra strong application of hydrocyanic acid gas was

applied in one large room, but was not as successful as the carbon bisulphide and had to be treated with the latter fumes. The rice importers cabled instructions to their agents not to ship any more rice unless it had been treated or put through the mill. The only lot received since was a few thousand sacks on the delayed steamship Mongolia, which had sailed before receipt of the cable instructions.

The Collector of Customs, under instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, withheld delivery of the rice until it was thoroughly fumigated.

Since my last report fifty-five (55) steamers and sailing vessels arrived in port from outside the Territory, bringing one hundred and thirty-four thousand five hundred and ninety-four (134,594) packages of fruits and vegetables. This does not include the 15,736 sacks of rice we fumigated. During the same period we inspected one hundred and thirty-seven (137) packages by mail. The reason for this large invoice by mail was the receipt of fifty (50) packages of Cacao plants from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and thirty-five (35) packages of sisal plants (210) from the same place. The former had been treated with Bordeaux mixture, but had, some living mealy bugs. These and the sisal plants were fumigated here with hydrocyanic acid gas. Four (4) large cases of plants also came in and were carefully inspected and fumigated.

Respectfully submitted,
ALEXANDER CROW,
Superintendent of Entomology and Inspector.

NEW FIRE WARDENS.

Mr. Hosmer presented a list of new fire wardens and foresters, which was approved, as follows:

Manager of Parker Ranch for South Kohala; A. F. Knudsen for western Waimea, Kauai; Walter D. McBryde for western Kohala, Kauai; Mr. Moir, manager of Onomea plantation, for the section above the plantation; George H. Moore, assistant district fire warden for Nuuanu and Pauoa Valleys.

INTEREST IN RUBBER.

Superintendent Hosmer makes two reports on the work of his division as follows:

Honolulu, October 3, 1906.
Board of Agriculture and Forestry.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to submit the regular report of the division of forestry for the period from August 29th to date.

TRIP TO KAUAI.

My own time during a considerable portion of this period has been occupied with a trip to the Island of Kauai. Leaving Honolulu on September 4th, I spent three days at Lihue, going over with Mr. C. S. Judd, the figures which he had been collecting during the preceding month, and discussing with him plans for the completion of the field work and the preparation of the report resulting from his investigation.

During this time I also visited the two Ceara rubber groves in the planted forest at Lihue and in the Kalahehona Gulch at Koloh, and made further arrangements with the Lihue and Koloh plantation companies, looking toward the experiments in systematic tapping of these trees, which are soon to be undertaken under the auspices of this Board and the Hawaii Experiment Station.

From September 8th to the 20th I was engaged in making an examination of the Mauka portion of the Kona and Waimea districts of Kauai, visiting in turn Mr. Walter D. McBryde, Mr. Francis Gay and Messrs. Augustus and Eric Knudsen. Thanks to the courtesy of Messrs. Gay and the Knudsen's I was able to see much of the upper portion of Waimea. As a result of this examination I shall in the near future submit a report recommending a forest reserve boundary, extending from the present private reserve of the Lihue Plantation Company at Kilahehona Crater, back of Lihue, around to and including the Napali district. On Thursday, September 20, in company with Mr. S. Weinheimer, manager of Koloh, I went over the proposed boundary on the mauka portion of that plantation, as I had earlier in the month visited with the Rev. J. M. Lidgate, the proposed forest line across Mr. G. N. Wilcox's land at Haku.

From September 21st to the 24th, inclusive, I was engaged with a trip to Hanalei in company with Messrs. W. E. Rowell and Fred E. Harvey, of the survey office. The object of this trip was to examine certain land within the boundaries of the Halealea forest reserve on which Mr. Rowell had expressed a desire to grow rubber. This matter will form a subject of a report to the Committee on Forestry in the near future. On September 25th I returned to Honolulu, where I have since been engaged with the preparation of reports and attention to routine matters of the division of forestry.

August 29th, 1906.
Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry, Honolulu, Oahu.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to submit the regular report of the division of forestry for the period from July 18th to date.

TRIPS TO KAUAI AND HAWAII.

My own time during this period has been occupied with the two trips to Kauai and Hawaii, respectively, and with duties in connection with proposed forest reserves and routine work of the division.

On July 23rd Mr. C. S. Judd was appointed special forest agent in the division of forestry, and on the 24th I went over with him to Lihue, Kauai, to start the work of making measurements in the planted forests of the Lihue plantation, which is to carry on this summer. Returning to Honolulu on July 25, I was in Honolulu for a week. Then on August 7 I visited the districts of South Kohala and Hamakua on Hawaii, looking into forest problems on the Kohala Mountain, on the land of Kahe and in the section above the Hamakua sugar plantations. Many of those examinations were made in company with Mr. J. W. Pratt, Land Commissioner, and Mr. A. W. Carter, representing the interests of the Parker ranch. I returned to Honolulu on August 15.

FOREST PLANTING PLANS.

I am very glad to note the fact that a number of applications have recently been received for planting plans under the offer of cooperation contained in circular No. 1 of this division. From August 14th to the 26th Mr. Haugs was on the Island of Maui in response to a request from the Waialuku Sugar Company, Dr. J. H. Raymond and Mr. W. J. Coelho, of the Waialuku Improvement Association. For the details of this

WARD IS IN HONOLULU

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)
"Cables create business and commerce."

In this laconic message George G. Ward, general manager and managing director of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, who arrived yesterday from Midway on the cable steamer Restorer, tells the story of why there is so much development in the laying of new cables, connecting up all parts of the world, and establishing closer relations among all nations.

Mr. Ward accompanied by Mrs. Ward, his daughter, Mrs. Hough and his private secretary, arrived in Honolulu yesterday.

THE GAINES DINNER.

In honor of Mr. and Mrs. Ward a dinner party was given last evening by Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Gaines at their charming home in College Hills, at which there were present, besides the guests of honor, Mrs. Hough, wife of Lieutenant Hough, U. S. N.; the British Consul and Mrs. R. de B. Layard, Mr. Dodd, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Harwood, Captain Basil Combe, commander of the cable steamer Restorer; Judge and Mrs. W. L. Stanley, Dr. and Mrs. F. Howard Humphreys, Mr. and Mrs. Colley of Midway Island cable station, and Mr. Sidney M. Ballou. It was essentially a cable dinner, as most of those present were connected with or had some relation with the cable company.

The dinner was served on the cozy little lanai, covers being laid for eighteen. The table was prettily decorated with malle, asparagus plumosa and red tulie, together with a silver epergne containing red carnations and maiden-hair ferns, and at either end was a cut glass bowl containing the same flowers. Suspended over the center was a large log of ferns through which peeped several electric lights, and two large Oriental silk lanterns heightened the effect. The lanai itself was adorned with flags as well as fruits and vines. On the wall behind Mr. Gaines was a British flag, while a large American flag occupied the wall behind Mr. Ward.

Back of Mrs. Gaines was the cable steamer "C. P. C." flag and a Hawaiian flag was conspicuous above the banquet lamp. A frieze of fruits on a red background comprised pomegranates, pineapples, alligator pears; oranges, lemons and breadfruit, the walls being decorated with wild ginger ferns, malle and lilia vines. The mantel above the buffet was prettily adorned with a bank of plumeria blossoms malle and asparagus plumosa, and in the parlor was a bowl filled with red hibiscus blossoms.

Mrs. Gaines was attractively gowned in white chiffon silk over white silk. A Hawaiian quilted played and sang throughout the evening, giving the visitors a delightful introduction to gay Honolulu.

We have ten or twelve thousand miles of cables in the Pacific Ocean, and have connected the United States now with every part of the Far East, and some of those cables are pretty deep down in the ocean, too."

Mr. Ward is familiarizing himself by close personal observation of all the cable lines in the Pacific and he refers proudly to the fact that it is an All-American cable system. Mr. Ward has spent several months away from his home in New York coming into the Pacific by way of the Suez canal. Arriving at Shanghai he was present at the formal opening of the cable and then went to Yokohama where the cable was opened on August 1. He was given an audience by the Emperor of Japan who bestowed a decoration upon him. Mr. Ward then went to Manila. He was a passenger on the Pacific Mail liner Mongolia, and orders were given by the Mail company to go to Midway, and leave Mr. Ward on that island. It was while approaching Midway for this purpose that the Mongolia ran aground on the reef there. When the Mongolia and Buford left Midway for Honolulu, Mr. Ward and family remained behind to await the coming of the cable steamer Restorer. They had fine accommodations aboard that big vessel and were given every consideration by Captain Combe and officers.

Mr. Haugs's own report should be consulted.

On Oahu similar applications have been received from the Waianae Plantation Company, and from Mr. H. M. von Holt, representing the Oahu Railway & Land Company, while a meeting of gentlemen representing the plantation interests in the Ewa Basin has been called to discuss planting projects in that district.

A considerable quantity of Ceara rubber seed has been sent out to various persons throughout the Territory who have agreed to plant the seed and occasionally report upon it to this division. Recently the offer to distribute sample lots of Ceara seed has been made to the general public, so that many more packages will probably be sent out within the next week or two.

In this connection mention may be made of a grove of 104 living Ceara trees, about 6 years old, which Mr. Judd has found in the planted forest of the Lihue plantation on Kauai. Provisional arrangements have been made with the Lihue Plantation Company, looking toward experiments in systematic tapping of these trees. The details of this matter will be reported upon later. For further details in regard to this grove reference should be made to the very comprehensive report prepared by Mr. Judd, under the date of August 24.

COELHO IS HELPING.

The Waialuku Improvement Association is doing excellent work in planting trees in the town of Waialuku, Maui, and in this connection Forest Nurseryman Haugs reports:

"Along with the Hon. W. J. Coelho, the trees planted by the Waialuku Improvement Association were examined. The writer was very pleased to see that the trees which have been sent from the government nursery from time to time have been made such good use of. Much praise is due Mr. Coelho and others for the great interest they are taking in beautifying their streets and highways."

"One has only to look a few years ahead to see beautiful avenues and streets lined with flowering trees in contrast of the now sunbeaten and dusty thoroughfares."

Mr. Ward appears to be intensely American and he hopes to see a great commercial American Pacific developed and not the least factor in its development the Commercial Pacific Cable Company.

"Yes, cables create business and make more commerce. We are, of course, an infant in the cable business in the Pacific but we look for a large future. The cable makes business all around. For instance, a man told me today that if it had not been for the cable here he would not have been the gainer by several thousands of dollars in a certain deal. The cable created the opportunity for him to profit. That, of course, is merely an instance of the greater things that cables do for a community."

Mr. and Mrs. Ward and daughter are domiciled at the Moana hotel. Yesterday afternoon they were escorted about town by automobile by J. D. Gaines, the Honolulu superintendent of the cable company.

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Mr. Haugs's own report should be consulted.

OF THE MULTITUDES

who have used it, or are now using it, we have never heard of any one who has been disappointed in it. No claims are made for it except those which are amply justified by experience. In commending it to the afflicted we simply point to its record. It has done great things, and it is certain to continue the excellent work. There is—we may honestly affirm—no medicine which can be used with greater and more reasonable faith and confidence. It nourishes and keeps up the strength during those periods when the appetite fails and food cannot be digested. To guard against imitations this "trade mark" is put on every bottle of



"Wampole's Preparation," and without it none is genuine. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Taken before meals it creates an appetite, aids digestion, renews vital power, drives out disease germs, makes the blood rich, red and full of constructive elements, and gives back to the pleasures and labors of the world many who had abandoned hope. Doctor S. H. McCoy, of Canada, says: "I testify with pleasure to its unlimited usefulness as a tissue builder." Its curative powers can always be relied upon. It makes a new era in medicine, and is beneficial from the first dose. "You can trust it as the Ivy does the Oak." One bottle convinces. Avoid all unreliable imitations. Sold by chemists throughout the world.